



OPERATION UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTO	PHOTO NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
 <p style="text-align: center;">53-001</p>	UK-53-001	<p>March 17, 1953 - UK-53-01 Nevada Proving Ground Complete destruction of House No. 1 located 3,500 feet from ground zero, by the March 17, 1953 atom blast at Yucca Flat. These eight photographs are clips from film of the house. Shooting 24 frames per second, the time from first to last picture was 21/3 seconds. The camera was completely enclosed in a 2-inch lead sheath as a protection against radiation. The only source of light was that from the bomb.</p> <p>Frame No. 1 House lighted by blast. Frame No. 2 House on fire.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">53-002</p>	UK-53-002	<p>March 17, 1953 - UK-53-02 Frame No. 3 Shock wave blows fire out & building starts disintegrating. Frame No. 4 Complete disintegration of house.</p> <p>See UK-53-01 for further information.</p>

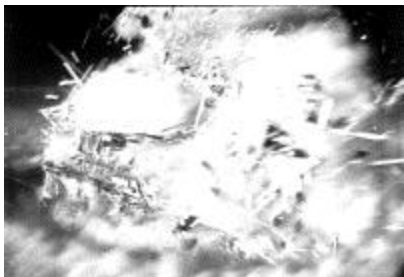


53-003

UK-53-003

March 17, 1953 - UK-53-03 Frame No. 5 Shows shock wave hitting and blowing out fire. Frame No. 6 Shows out and building starting to disintegrate.

See UK-53-01 caption for further information.










53-004




UK-53-004

March 17, 1953 - UK-53-04 Frame No. 7 & No. 8 show complete disintegration of house.

See UK-53-01 for further information.

	<p>UK-53-005</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-05 Frame houses that will be exposed to blast and heat from the atomic bomb detonation on March 17 at the Nevada Proving Ground. These two houses are being used in an important part of the Federal Civil Defense phase of the test, each built having been selected from a number of standard American designs by the FCDA and the American Institute of Architects.</p> <p>See caption UK-53-01 for further information.</p>
	<p>UK-53-006</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-06 One of the houses used in atomic test code-named Annie. This house was exposed soon after this picture was taken to the blast & heat of detonation.</p> <p>See UK-53-01 for further information.</p>
 <p>53-007</p>	<p>UK-53-007</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-07 Front view of the FCDA house No. 2 at 7500 ft. From ground zero after the atomic detonation on March 17, 1953.</p> <p>See caption UK-53-01 for further information. (USAI photo)</p>
 <p>53-008</p>	<p>UK-53-008</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-08 Rear view of the FCDA house No. 2 at 7500 ft. From ground zero after the atomic detonation on March 17, 1953.</p> <p>See caption UK-53-01 for further information.</p>

 <p>53-009</p>	UK-53-009	March 17, 1953
 <p>53-010</p>	UK-53-010	March 17, 1953 - Square shelter in basement of FCD, No. 2 at 7500 ft. From ground zero after the atomic detonation on March 17, 1953. Note cracked beams at shelter.(USAEC Photo)
No file	UK-53-011	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
No file	UK-53-012	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p>53-013</p>	UK-53-013	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

 <p>53-014</p>	UK-53-014	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
No file	UK-53-015	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p>53-016</p>	UK-53-016	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p>53-017</p>	UK-53-017	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-018

UK-53-018

March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-019

UK-53-019




March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-020

UK-53-020

March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

 <p>53-021</p>	<p>UK-53-021</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
 <p>53-022</p>	<p>UK-53-022</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
 <p>53-023</p>	<p>UK-53-023</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
<p>No file</p>	<p>UK-53-024</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>



53-025

UK-53-025

March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-026

UK-53-026

March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-027




UK-53-027


March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



UK-53-028

March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

53-028		
 <p>53-029</p>	UK-53-029	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p>53-030</p>	UK-53-030	March 17, 1953- USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p>53-031</p>	UK-53-031	<p>March 24, 1953 - UK-53-31 Volunteer observers at 2 yards, NANCY Event, March 24, 1953, Camp Desert Rock, Nevada, March 24, 1953 -- Pictured above are volunteer Armed Forces Officers shown just after emerging from a trench located only 2500 yards from ground zero of today's atomic explosion on the AEC's Nevada Proving Grounds.</p> <p>Standing (Left to right) Captain R. R. Collier USA; Lt Colonel Don Davis USA; Commander R. E. Thomas USN; Lt. Norman J. Mayneson USN; and Lt. Colonel George S. Parish USA.</p> <p>Front Row, Kneeling (left to right) Lt. Paul K. Lewis USN; Colonel Max S. George, USA; Captain J.J. Sut USAF; and Commander. Frank D. Voris USN Medic Corps.</p> <p>The nine volunteers were permitted to witness the</p>

		<p>explosion from this close distance only after being ab convince military officials that they were qualified by training and experience to correctly estimate the effec the blast on them and that there would be relatively insignificant danger at this distance.</p> <p>Their purpose in being so close was to demonstrate to other military personnel that survival of front line ato attack is possible providing that normal, reasonable precautionary measures are followed.</p>
No file	UK-53-032	<p>June 4, 1953- UK-35-32 Las Vegas, Nevada, June 4, -- The B-36 heavy bomber type was used today to dro nuclear device at high altitude over the AEC's Nevada Proving Grounds, according to Air Force officials. It first use of the Convair B-36 as a drop aircraft for continental nuclear tests. Previously announced aircra types used for continental nuclear test purposes have included the Boeing B-29 and B-50 Superfortress me types, and the North American B-45 Tornado. The B- drop aircraft is assigned to the 4925th Test Group (Atomic) of the Air Forces Special Weapons Center a Albuquerque, New Mexico.</p> <p>Spring 1953 Continental Test Series, Upshot-Knothol</p>
No file	UK-53-033	<p>1953 - UK-53-33 The 280- mm Cannons are shown in completely assembled state, ready for trans-shipment the Nevada Proving Grounds. It's the Army's latest artillery piece. Cannon will be seen tomorrow enroute Proving Grounds as it passes through North Las Vega and part of Las Vegas on way north.</p>
 <p>UK-53-034</p>	UK-53-034	<p>May 8, 1953 - UK-53-34 Las Vegas, Nevada, May 8, 1953 -- Pictured are the 280- mm guns now at the Nel Air Force Base. In the background can be seen the cl from a nuclear detonation at the Nevada Proving Gro The guns will depart from the Nellis Air Force Base a 8:30 a.m. PDT, May 9 for the Proving Grounds.(Air I Photo by Nellis Air Force Base, NV)</p>



53-035

UK-53-035

January 20, 1953 - UK-53-35 -- The 280-mm gun cap of firing an atomic projectile 20 miles is shown upon arrival at Nellis Air Force Base. The weapon when assembled is 84 feet in length, 10 feet in width. Eight cars were required to transport the various componen



53-036

UK-53-036

1953 - USAF, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-037

UK-53-037

May 8, 1953 - UK-53-37 Las Vegas, Nevada, 8 May 1953...This is not a space cadet but the driver of the forward prime mover of the 280-mm gun. Shown her Cpl. William O. McNeill of Winston Salem, N.C. wit headset and ear phones. The intercom system is used communicate from the front and rear prime movers.



53-038

UK-53-038

1953 - UK-53-38 Radiological safety uniform worn by site monitor. RAD SAFE Spring 1953 Continental Test Series.



53-039

UK-53-039

March 28, 1953 - UK-53-39 Three members of a Weapons Development unit, Test Organization, Nevada Proving Grounds, placing equipment in the periscope system leading to high speed cameras in an underground bunker of a forward firing area. Left to right: Lt. B. R. Saunders, Larry Gomez (wearing cap), and Alfred Holywarth. (photo taken March 28, 1953, neg. at ALOO)






53-040





UK-53-040




May 8, 1953 - UK-53-40 Camp Desert Rock, Nevada May 8, 1953 -- Atomic troops are shown crouching in their trenches just prior to the detonation of the eighth atomic detonation in the Spring 1953 series at the Nevada Proving Grounds.




One soldier is shown with a handkerchief tied over his face to protect himself from the large quantities of dust and dirt that will be thrown into the trench as the blast from the explosion passes overhead.





Approximately 3,500 troops from all parts of the country were formed into Battalion Combat teams who "attacked" through the area directly under the blast. In addition, the test was witnessed by approximately 600 high ranking military officers and congressmen.

		Participation by military personnel is designed to indoctrinate troops in atomic weapons in order that they will know how to protect themselves and their equipment in event of an enemy atomic attack in combat situation
 <p>53-041</p>	UK-53-041	May 8, 1953 - Las Vegas, NV, 5 May 1953. Show is front prime mover used to transport the 280-mm gun. There is a comparable unit on the rear of the gun. (Photo by USAF Nellis AFB)
 <p>53-042</p>	UK-53-042	March 28, 1953 - Members of the Weapons Development Group, Test Organization, Nevada Proving Grounds, open blast doors outside the periscope system of an underground bunker. Left to right: Larry Gomez (on the stepladder), T/Sgt M. E. Reid; Alfred Holywarth; and B. R. Saunders. (AEC Photo taken March 28, 1953)
 <p>53-043</p>	UK-53-043	1953 - MARINE CORPS, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

 <p>53-044</p>	<p>UK-53-044</p>	<p>1953 - MARINE CORPS, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
 <p>53-045</p>	<p>UK-53-045</p>	<p>1953 - MARINE CORPS, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
 <p>53-046</p>	<p>UK-53-046</p>	<p>1953 - MARINE CORPS, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
	<p>UK-53-047</p>	<p>1953 - MARINE CORPS, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>

53-047		
 <p data-bbox="391 646 485 678">53-048</p>	UK-53-048	1953 - MARINE CORPS, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p data-bbox="391 1081 485 1113">53-049</p>	UK-53-049	<p data-bbox="894 720 1572 793">1953 - UK-53-49 Congressional Observers attending 9 (HARRY) in Spring 1953 Series of nuclear tests:</p> <p data-bbox="894 835 1576 972">Kneeling, left to right: Charles B. Brownson of Indian Richard Bolling of Missouri; Frazier Reams of Ohio; Louis B. Heller of New York; William E. McVey of Illinois; Victor Wickersham of Oklahoma.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1014 1576 1234">Standing, left to right: Winston Prouty of Vermont; Jackson E. Betts of Ohio; T. A. Jenkins of Ohio; Page Belcher of Oklahoma; Mrs. Elizabeth Kee of West Virginia; A. S. J. Carnahan of Missouri; William C. C of Missouri; J. Harry McGregor of Ohio; Edward P. Boland O Massachusetts.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1276 1576 1381">In attendance, but not pictured: Rep. Tom Murray of Tennessee; Rep. Jack B. Brooks of Texas; Rep. Jame Dolliver of Iowa; Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska.</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1780 485 1812">53-050</p>	UK-53-050	<p data-bbox="894 1419 1572 1493">1953 - UK-53-50 Congressional Observers attending 9 (HARRY) in Spring 1953 Series of nuclear tests.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1535 1576 1713">Kneeling, left to right: Hugh D. Scott, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Senator Clement of Kentucky; John E. of Texas; John C. Watts of Kentucky; Carl Elliott of Alabama; Mendel Rivers of South Carolina; Charles Deane of North Carolina.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1755 1576 1850">Standing, left to right: R. Walter Riehman of New Yo James P. Richards of South Carolina; William G. Bra Indiana; Elford A. Cedarburg of Michigan; William A</p>

		<p>Colmer of Mississippi; William F. Russell, Sergeant at Arms; Victor A. Knox of Michigan; W. M. (Don) Williams of Georgia; Clifton Young of Nevada.</p> <p>In attendance, but not pictured: Rep. Tom Murray of Tennessee; Rep. Jack B. Brooks of Texas; Rep. James E. Dolliver of Iowa; Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska. (Photo by U.S. Army Signal Corps)</p>
 <p>53-051</p>	<p>UK-53-051</p>	<p>1953 - UK-53-51 Congressional observers arriving to attend Shot 9 (HARRY) in Spring 1953 Series of Nuclear Tests.</p>
 <p>53-052</p>	<p>UK-53-052</p>	<p>1953 - UK-53-52 Congressional observers arriving to attend Shot 9 (HARRY) in Spring 1953 Series of Nuclear Tests.</p>
 <p>53-053</p>	<p>UK-53-053</p>	<p>4/24/53 - UK-53-53 April 24, 1953. Mr. Carroll Blakely of Michigan; Mr. Muchrowicz of Michigan; Mr. Springfield of Illinois; Mr. Withcrow of Wisconsin; Mr. Gross of Iowa; Mr. Miller of Kansas; Lt. Kuchirchuk.</p>

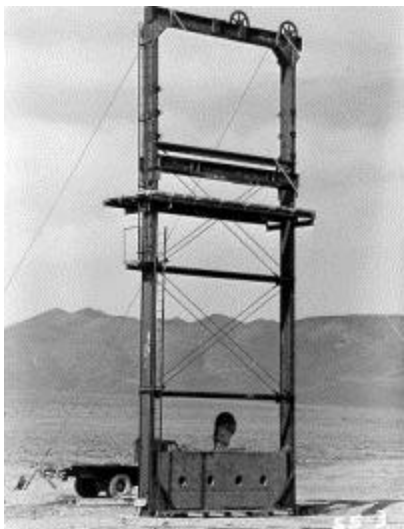
 <p>53-054</p>	<p>UK-53-054</p>	<p>4/24/53 - UK-53-54 Postmaster General B. Hess; Congressman G. M. Crant of Alabama; Congressman Williams of Mississippi; Congressman L. Battle of Alabama; Congressman C. Kilburn of New York; Congressman Becker of New York; Col Preuss; Lt. Bonanno.</p>
 <p>53-055</p>	<p>UK-53-055</p>	<p>4/24/53 - UK-53-55 Congressman H. B. Scupper of California; Congressman L. Johnson of California; Congressman S. W. Yorty of California; Col Robert I Kelly of California; Lt. Bananno.</p>
 <p>53-056</p>	<p>UK-53-056</p>	<p>4/24/53 - UK-53-56 Congressional Delegation. Lt Bananno.</p>
 <p>53-057</p>	<p>UK-53-057</p>	<p>4/24/53 - UK-53-57 Left to right: Richard G. Elliott, Director of Information, SFOO, serving as Director, J AEC-DOD Office of Test Information, Spring 1953 Series, Las Vegas, Nevada: Eugene M. Zuckert, Commissioner, AEC, Washington, D.C. Photograph by Dennis Schieck, Las Vegas Review-Journal, following press conference of April 24, 1953.</p>



53-058

UK-53-058

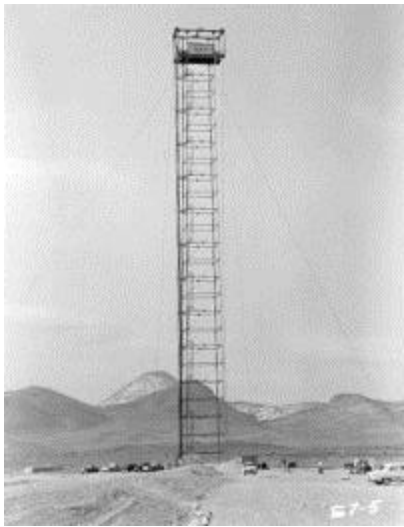
1953 - LASL, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-059

UK-53-059

1953 - LASL, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-060

UK-53-060

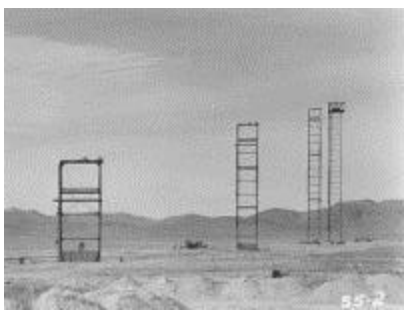
1953 - LASL, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-061

UK-53-061




1953 - LASL, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE







53-062

UK-53-062

1953 - LASL, UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

 <p>53-063</p>	UK-53-063	1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
No file	UK-53-064	1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p>53-065</p>	UK-53-065	1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE
 <p>53-066</p>	UK-53-066	1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

 <p>53-067</p>	<p>UK-53-067</p>	<p>1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
 <p>53-068</p>	<p>UK-53-068</p>	<p>1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
 <p>53-069</p>	<p>UK-53-069</p>	<p>1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>
 <p>53-070</p>	<p>UK-53-070</p>	<p>1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE</p>



53-071

UK-53-071

1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-072

UK-53-072

1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-073

UK-53-073

1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-074

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1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



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1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-076

UK-53-076



1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE








53-077

UK-53-077

1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

 <p>53-078</p>	<p>UK-53-078</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-78 Dr. Alvin C. Graves, Scientific Test Director, being interviewed at News Nob on March 17, 1953, during the Uncleared Observer Program.</p> <p>Spring 1953 continental Series. (USAEC Photo)</p>
 <p>53-079</p>	<p>UK-53-079</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-79 Carroll L. Tyler, Test Manager, being interviewed at News Nob during the Uncleared Observer Program, March 17, 1953.</p>
<p>No file</p>	<p>UK-53-080</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-80 (Standing Center) Morse Salisbury, Director, Division of Information Services, Coordinator for Uncleared Observer Program, and (right) Shelby Thompson, Chief, Public Information Service AEC Washington, and Deputy Coordinator for the Uncleared Observer Program, stand at News Nob during the Open Shot of March 17, 1953 (ANNIE Event).</p>

 <p>53-081</p>	<p>UK-53-081</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-81 (Standing in foreground left to right) Rodney L. Southwick, Public Information Services, Washington, talking to Douglas Larsen, NE writer; Richard G. Elliott, Director of Test Information talking to Robert McKinney, The Santa Fe New Mex at News Nob on March 17, 1953, during the Unclear Observer Program.</p>
 <p>53-082</p>	<p>UK-53-082</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-82 Dr. Alvin C. Graves, Test Director, at News Nob, during the Uncleared Observer Program of March 17, 1953.</p>
 <p>53-083</p>	<p>UK-53-083</p>	<p>March 17, 1953- UK-53-83 Briefing Sessions for the Uncleared Observer Program, March 17, 1953. (From right to left) Morse Salisbury, Director of the Division Information Services, AEC Washington, and Program Coordinator for the open shot; Lee Hargus, office of Public Information, Department of Defense, the Pentagon Washington; (at mike) Rodney L. Southwick, Public Information Services, Washington; and Richard G. Elliott, Director, Joint AEC-DOD Test Information office.</p>
 <p>53-084</p>	<p>UK-53-084</p>	<p>March 16, 1953 - UK-53-84 Camp Desert Rock, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 16, 1953. Pictured above are the correspondents who accompanied Army troops near the March 17 "Open Shot" of the AEC's 1953 Spring Series atomic tests on the Nevada Proving Grounds.</p> <p>The correspondents are shown with military guides just prior to their departure from Las Vegas on March 16, the day before the blast. After loading on the bus, they were driven 65 miles to Camp Desert Rock, Nevada, and</p>

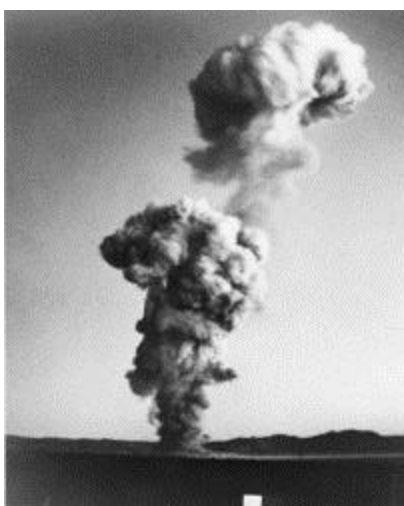
		<p>oriented and equipped by the Army for viewing the nuclear detonation on the following morning from a distance of only 3,500 yards, or a little more than two miles.</p> <p>Standing left to right: Henson Baldwin-New York Times; Robert Gerrod-ABC Los Angeles; Maj Sherman W. I USA; Unidentified; Unidentified; Unidentified; Sam Wood-Waco, TX; Elton Fay-AP Washington, D.C.; Unidentified; Rembert James-San Diego Union; Lee Hargus-Dep Ch/Info DOD; Lee Ferrero-Los Angeles; Herman Edwards-Portland Oregonian; Lt Col Jay P. Dawley, USA.</p> <p>Seated left to right: Chet Huntley-ABC; James Hicks-Afro-American News; Robert Cahn-Colliers; Unidentified; Gene Sherman-Los Angeles Times; Jac Shelley-WHO, Des Moines; Bill Hunt-KPKW, Pasco Washington and Robert Bennyhoff-WP.</p> <p>Shown in the above picture but unidentified are: Sam W. Matthews-National Geographic, Wash, DC; Leon Slater-Newsweek; Thomas Self-Business Week; Geo C. Flowers-Long Beach; Rex Bowen-Koy, Phoenix.</p>
 <p>53-085</p>	<p>UK-53-085</p>	<p>March 16, 1953 - UK-53-85 A mushroom atomic cloud rises from the Nevada desert following one of recent detonation. This photograph was made from a U.S. Air Force aircraft, assigned to Air Force Special Weapons Center, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. In supporting Armed Forces Special Weapons Project as many as 40 specially equipped U. S. Air Force aircraft utilized in direct support of the Atomic Energy Commission's test program each time there are atomic tests at the Nevada Proving Ground.</p> <p>Washington D.C. March 16, 1953</p>



53-086

UK-53-086

March 24, 1953 - UK-53-86 Burst Picture of Shot No on March 24, 1953 at 5:10 a.m. 1953 Spring Series (NANCY Event).



53-087

UK-53-087




March 24, 1953 - UK-53-87 NANCY, March 24, 195 NTS, 24-KT tower test.



53-088

UK-53-088

April 6, 1953 - UK-53-88 - DIXIE Event - The cloud formed by the April 6 detonation above Yucca Flat. There is no stem of dust particles sucked up by invection, due to the height of the burst which was more than 5,000 feet. Vapor trails of jet aircraft are visible at the lower right of the cloud. Because of strong upper winds the cloud is moving swiftly toward the southeast, away from the remnant of low-level cloud at the lower left.

 <p>53-089</p>	<p>UK-53-089</p>	<p>April 6, 1953 - UK-53-89 DIXIE Event, April 6, 1953</p>
 <p>53-090</p>	<p>UK-53-090</p>	<p>April 6, 1953 - UK-53-90 DIXIE Event, April 6, 1953</p>
 <p>53-091</p>	<p>UK-53-091</p>	<p>April 6, 1953 - UK-53-91 Dixie Event, 4/6/53, NTS, Airdrop, Weapons Related, 11-KT Yield Range.</p>



53-092

UK-53-092

May 19, 1953 - UK-53-92 - HARRY Event, May 19, , NTS, Tower, Weapons Related, 32-KT Yield Range



53-093

UK-53-093

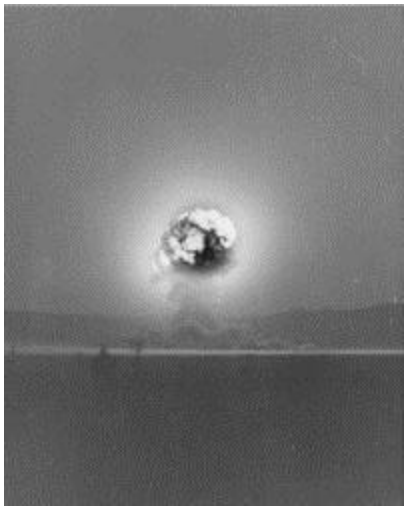
April 6, 1953 - UK-53-93 - DIXIE Event, April 6, 19



53-094

UK-53-094

April 18, 1953 - UK-53-94 - BADGER Event, Deton.
April 18, 1953, NTS, Tower test.



53-095

UK-53-095

April 18, 1953 - UK-53-95 - BADGER Event, April 1953.



53-096

UK-53-096





April 18, 1953 - UK-53-96 - BADGER Event, detonation on April 18, 1953, NTS, tower test..





53-099

UK-53-099

April 25, 1953 - UK-53-99 - SIMON Event - Shown above is the rising fireball of the 7th detonation (April 1953) of a nuclear device on the Nevada Proving Ground during the 1953 Spring Test Series.

 <p>53-100</p>	<p>UK-53-100</p>	<p>April 25, 1953 - UK-53-100 - SIMON Event, detonat April 25, 1953, NTS, tower test.</p>
 <p>53-101</p>	<p>UK-53-101</p>	<p>April 11, 1953 - UK-53-101 - RAY Event - Standing to right: Jack Pepper, Desert Sea News Bureau; Ed Oncken, International News Service; Joe McClain an Dennis Schieck, Review-Journal; Seated left to right: Bennyhoff, United Press, Reno; Colin McKinlay, Las Vegas Sun; and Mrs. Betty Pritchard, Associated Pres Pictures.</p>
 <p>53-102</p>	<p>UK-53-102</p>	<p>April 25, 1953 - UK-53-102 - SIMON Event - Shown above is the last of the fireball as the mushroom clou forms during the 7th detonation (April 25, 1953) of a nuclear device on the Nevada Proving Grounds durin 1953 Spring Test Series.</p>
	<p>UK-53-103</p>	<p>April 25, 1953 - UK-53-103 - SIMON Event - Army combat troops crouched in foxholes during the atomic detonation of April 25, 1953 on the AEC's Nevada Proving Grounds. The above shot used only the illumination from a nuclear device. Immediately after taking the photograph the Army photographer was required to duck into the foxhole in order to avoid inj from the nuclear blast which arrived at the above area several seconds later. These troops are part of the approximately 20,000 military personnel who particip</p>

53-103		in the 1953 Spring maneuver, Exercise Desert Rock V
 <p data-bbox="391 821 483 852">53-105</p>	UK-53-105	<p data-bbox="894 289 1589 615">May 8, 1953 - UK-53-105 - ENCORE Event - Camp Desert Rock, Nevada May 8, 1953, Army communication teams are shown above talking with Battalion Combat Teams who participated in today's atomic blast on the Nevada Proving Grounds. Described as the most spectacular shot of the current series, the blast was dropped by Air Force bombers and over 2,000 Army troops participated by attacking through the area directly under the blast zone.</p> <p data-bbox="894 657 1589 804">The participation of troops is designed to permit military personnel to witness at first hand the effects and blast from an atomic detonation in order that they can learn proper precautionary measures.</p> <p data-bbox="894 842 1589 909">Today's atomic shot was the eighth in the current series (U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo)(SP-118)</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1503 483 1535">53-106</p>	UK-53-106	<p data-bbox="894 951 1589 1318">May 8, 1953 - UK-53-106 - ENCORE Event - Camp Desert Rock, Nevada, May 8, 1953. Military observers are shown witnessing the eighth in the current series of atomic blasts on the Nevada Proving Grounds. Over 600 high ranking officers from the Armed Forces observed today's blast which has been described as the most spectacular to date. In addition to the official military observers, over 2,000 troops of two Battalion Combat Teams participated in the exercise by "attacking" through ground zero shortly after the detonation.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1356 1589 1503">The participation of military personnel is designed to teach servicemen what they must do in order to defend themselves and protect their equipment against atomic blast by the enemy.</p>



53-108

UK-53-108

May 19, 1953 - UK-53-108 - HARRY Event - Las Vegas, NV May 19, 1953 -- Spectacular fireball is seen form as the ninth nuclear detonation of the current series is at pre-dawn this morning at Yucca Flat on the AEC's Nevada Proving Grounds.

The blast, which was delayed for three days due to unfavorable weather was witnessed by several hundred senior field commanders and staff officers of the Armed Forces and by 23 members of the United States Congress.

Forty-seven aircraft including 12 B-50 bombers of the Strategic Air Command, took place as a part of the air crew indoctrination program.



53-109

UK-53-109

May 19, 1953 - HARRY Event - UK-53-109 Las Vegas, NV, May 19, 1953 -- Mushroom cloud is seen rising from the desert floor on Yucca Flat at the AEC's Nevada Proving Grounds shortly after the ninth nuclear blast of the current series was detonated pre-dawn this morning.

The blast, which was detonated from a 300-foot steel tower, was felt and heard in Las Vegas.

Although no military troops maneuvered in today's blast the spectacle was witnessed by several hundred staff officers and field commanders from the Armed Forces and 23 members of the U.S. Congress. Forty-seven aircraft including twelve B-50's of the Strategic Air Command participated as part of the air crew indoctrination program.

Today's blast took place after being delayed for three consecutive days due to unfavorable weather conditions.



53-110

UK-53-110

May 19, 1953 - UK-53-110 - HARRY Event - Las Vegas, NV, May 19, 1953 -- Mushroom cloud is seen rising from the desert floor on Yucca Flat at the AEC's Nevada Proving Grounds shortly after the ninth nuclear blast of the current series was detonated pre-dawn this morning.

The blast, which was detonated from a 300-foot steel tower, was felt and heard in Las Vegas.

Although no military troops maneuvered in today's blast, the spectacle was witnessed by several hundred staff officers and field commanders from the Armed Forces. Twenty-three members of the U.S. Congress. Forty-seven aircraft, including twelve B-50's of the Strategic Air Command, participated as part of the air crew indoctrination program.

Today's blast took place after being delayed for three consecutive days due to unfavorable weather conditions.



53-111

UK-53-111

May 19, 1953 - UK-53-111 All discarded papers are carefully torn into tiny pieces and put into this locked box. At the end of the day, the guards take the box into the incinerator and burn the contents. No printed matter is left in waste paper boxes. Inspector John K. Pap tears up the paper.



53-112

UK-53-112

1953 - UK-53-112 - Each time a person enters or leaves the administration building, no matter how many times a day, his pass is checked.



53-113

UK-53-113

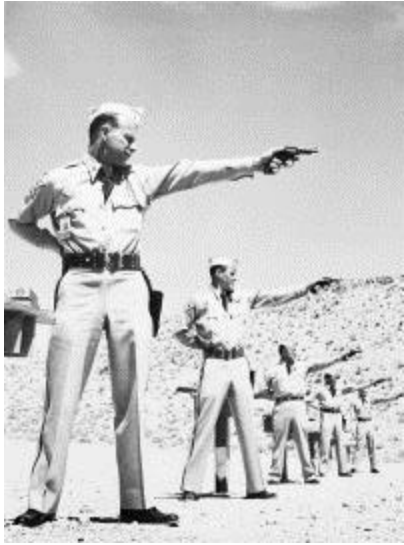
1953 - UK-53-113 - The NV Proving Grounds is the most carefully guarded area of its size in the U.S. (Inspector Verle F. Gasten).



53-114

UK-53-114

UK-53-114 - Lt. Robert P. Keller inspects a target as J. Brady (left) & Sgt. Marion E. Addington look on.



UK-53-115

1953 - UK-53-115 - Armed with .38 Special Smith & Wessons, guards hold daily practice on the NV Proving Grounds pistol range.



53-116

UK-53-116

1953 - UK-53-116 - Earle D. Hightower, chief of security at the Las Vegas Field Office, who exercises general supervision over all components of the security organization at the Proving Grounds. As AEC Security Head, Hightower signs receipts of all "nuclear devices" brought into the Proving Grounds.



53-117

UK-53-117

1953 - UK-53-117 - Guards undergo extensive training in all fields of security. Sgt. Marion E. Addigton instructs a class on the Thompson Sub-machine gun.



UK-53-118

1953 - UK-53-118 - Badge Issuance Office where employees are fingerprinted and a background investigation is made. Lt. William Gornik fingerprint: Chester Stump.



53-119

UK-53-119

1953 - UK-53-119 - Sgt. George Kahilus talks to Lt. J. Orbetz, pilot of the plane, who has requested him to c a certain area. Bob Richardson waits with a loaded su machine gun.



53-120

UK-53-120

1953 - UK-53-120 - Planes patrol the entire area on tl lookout for illegal intruders or old prospectors who m have wandered into the area. If anything suspicious is spotted the plane radios to the jeeps on the ground wh immediately proceed to the spotted area.



53-121

UK-53-121

1953 - UK-53-121 - Lt. William Gornik presents a lec on security indoctrination to employees at the NV Prc Grounds.



53-122

UK-53-122

1953 - UK-53-122 - The entire perimeter of the NV Proving Grounds is patrolled on fixed schedules by ra equipment jeeps.



UK-53-123

1953 - UK-53-123 - Guards Milton Miller (left) and J Metcalf inspect the pass of Frank Waters of the Joint AEC-DOD Test Information Office.



53-125

UK-53-125

May 25, 1953 - UK-53-125 - GRABLE Event - Frenchman Flat, Nevada, May 25, 1953 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and designated Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Arthur W. Radford observing history's first atomic artillery shell explosion here today. The shell, fired from the Army's new 280-mm artillery gun, burst with precision accuracy over the designated target area where railroad cars, trees, bridges and other equipment had been located. GRABLE



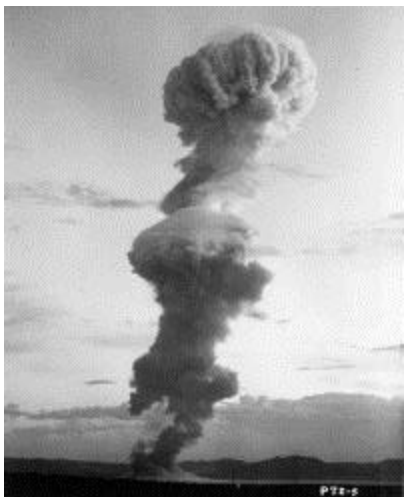
53-126

UK-53-126

May 25, 1953 - UK-53-126 - GRABLE Event



UK-53-127



53-128

UK-53-128

May 25, 1953 - UK-53-128 - GRABLE Event - Three successive ice caps developed on the cloud column following the May 25 detonation, and resulted in an "skirt" which is visible slightly above the center of the cloud.



53-129

UK-53-129

1953 - UK-53-129 - A nuclear device detonated above Yucca Flat, Nevada Proving Grounds, in the Spring 1 series. It was dropped by a U.S. Air Force bomber.



53-130

UK-53-130

1953 - UK-53-130 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE



53-131

UK-53-131



April 6, 1953 - UK-53-131 - DIXIE Event - Las Vegas NV, April 6, 1953 -- The QF-80 jet drone (marked F7-599) is shown in takeoff position at Indian Springs Air Force Base for a pilotless flight through a radioactive cloud. (Note the empty cockpit.) The mother ship, a I-33, with two pilots aboard, is shown in the lower right foreground. This was the first use of jet drones during continental nuclear tests, Department of Defense representatives said.

Drone flights are divided into two elements of participating aircraft. Each element consists of one QF-80 jet drone, the pilotless version of the Lockheed F-80 jet fighter; two DT-33 directors, or mother aircraft; and two F-86 Sabrejet fighters. The technique developed for the nuclear tests is for the first element of planes to guide the QF-80 into the atomic cloud at a predetermined time after the detonation. The second element guides the other QF-80 into the cloud about two minutes later. In today's operation both drones were landed successfully at Indian Springs AFB about 20 minutes after the atomic detonation.

Drone penetration of radioactive clouds is conducted for the purpose of collecting data of vital interest to the United States Air Force regarding the radiological hazards in atomic clouds. Sixty mice and two monkeys were placed aboard each of the two drones today for bio-medical research purposes.

Navigation and control of such pilotless aircraft during the final approach and penetration of the cloud is directed from a ground-control station at Indian Springs Air Force Base, while the mother ships and fighters circle the cloud formation. Control of the drones is returned to the mother ships as they reappear out of the cloud. Landing at Indian Springs AFB is again directed from a ground-control station.

The jet drone unit is manned to a large extent by personnel who participated in the Spring 1951 tests in the Pacific. They are trained for the Nevada operation at Holloman Air Development Center, Alamogordo, NM. The drones have been provided by the AF Air Proving Ground Command, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. The drone operation is

		<p>other aircraft participation in the present nuclear test series, is being directed by Colonel Osmond J. Ritland of the Air Research and Development Command, AF Systems Weapons Center, Albuquerque, New Mexico.</p>
 <p>53-132</p>	<p>UK-53-132</p>	<p>April 6, 1953 - DIXIE Event - Las Vegas, NV, April 1963 - The QF-80 jet drone (pilotless aircraft) picture above was used in today's atomic detonation at the Nevada Proving Grounds, according to test officials here. The drone penetrated the radioactive cloud at about 30,000 altitude to collect data of vital interest to the U.S. Air Force regarding radiological hazards in an atomic cloud. This was the first use of jet drones during continental nuclear test operations by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense.</p> <p>The wing-tip tanks suspended beneath the wings of the drone are used to trap particles of the radioactive cloud for analysis by nuclear scientists.</p>
 <p>53-133</p>	<p>UK-53-133</p>	<p>April 6, 1953 - DIXIE Event - Las Vegas, NV, April 1953 - USAF mechanics at Indian Springs Air Force Base are shown calibrating radio-control equipment in a QF-80 drone (pilotless aircraft) which was used in penetrating the radioactive cloud resulting from today's atomic detonation in Nevada.</p> <p>Drone take-offs are under the direction of two mother ships, DT-33's, but navigation and control during the approach and penetration of the atomic cloud is passed to a ground control station. Control of the drones is returned to the mother ships as the drones reappear from the cloud. In this morning's test operation the drones used were returned safely to Indian Springs AFB about 20 minutes after the detonation. The landings were also directed to the ground-control station at Indian Springs AFB.</p>



53-134

UK-53-134

05/08/53 - Las Vegas, NV May 8, 1953 - Shown is a view from the front prime mover of the 280-mm Gun. The barrel is in the position that is used when in transport.



53-135

UK-53-135




March 16, 1953 - Indian Springs AFB, NV, March 16, 1953 - After each flight through radioactive cloud formations during periodic Atomic Energy Commission nuclear tests conducted at the Nevada Proving Ground, certain cloud-sampling aircraft of the Air Force Special Weapons Center are decontaminated (rid of radioactive particles adhering to skin surfaces) with a mixture of "Gunk," a grease solvent, and water, in order to reduce possible hazards of radiation. This T-33 jet-type aircraft is shown receiving a high pressure washing by airmen at Indian Springs Air Force Base, NV.










53-136

UK-53-136

March 24, 1953 - Collimators were used March 24, 1953 for the first time in continental nuclear tests (at Nevada Proving Grounds). This system replaces a more expensive coaxial cable system for recording gamma rays or neutrons. The rays move from a portion of the detonation on the far tower through the line-of-sight holes in successive towers to an underground recording station covering approximately 4,000 feet of transmission. In the March 24 detonation the detonation tower and portion of the others disappeared, with the remainder being scattered or twisted out of position.

 <p>53-137</p>	<p>UK-53-137</p>	<p>March 8, 1953 - Lt. Col T. D. Collision, Rad-Safe Un Officer.</p>
 <p>53-138</p>	<p>UK-53-138</p>	<p>March 24, 1953 - The Radiological-Safety control room at the control point, Nevada Proving Grounds, a few hours after the detonation of March 24, 1953. A fallout map is being prepared by group in left foreground, recording reports from ground level monitoring teams within 20 miles of ground zero. The low level terrain survey map notes other fallout readings. (AEC Photo)</p>
 <p>53-139</p>	<p>UK-53-139</p>	<p>April 20, 1953 - Indian Springs Air force Base, NV, April 20, 1952. To reduce personnel hazards due to exposure to more than minimal amounts of atomic radiation during Atomic Energy Commission nuclear tests in 1952 at the Nevada Proving Grounds, all United States Air Force aircraft were checked for radioactive contamination after flying in the vicinity of each nuclear detonation. When such examination of aircraft revealed an excess of radioactivity, the airplanes were decontaminated by high pressure washing with a solution of Gunk, a grease solvent, and water, as shown here. Generally speaking, decontamination of aircraft is a relatively simple wash down process. The aircraft were then returned to operational status in 24 hours or less.</p>

 <p>53-140</p>	<p>UK-53-140</p>	<p>1953 - Capt. Merle E. McIntire, Chief Inspector of the Protective Guard force, at the entrance to the NV Proving Grounds 75 miles from Las Vegas.</p>
	<p>UK-53-141</p>	<p>1953 - Security guards at entrance to NV Proving Grounds. Here guards check passes of incoming and outgoing personnel. They also have the authority to completely search any vehicle.</p>
	<p>UK-53-142</p>	<p>1953 - Even helicopters flying into the grounds are called down to the entrance and their personnel carefully checked by the security guards.</p>
	<p>UK-53-143</p>	<p>1953 - UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE Operation</p>

53-143		
	UK-53-144	<p>1953 - The USAF crew pictured here was used to trace radioactive clouds resulting from atomic detonations Atomic Energy Commission's Nevada Proving Ground during 1952 nuclear tests. Cloud-tracing crews and pilots performed work vital to the scientists, and also insure safety to commercial airliners and to people living out of the test area in charting such courses of radioactive clouds. Capt. I. H. Watson, plane commander (far left shown briefing his cloud-tracing crew, left to right: 1st Lt. N. J. Di Francesco, 1st Lt. C. E. Coppage, Capt. L. Stockton, Capt. J. B. Slaughter, 2nd Lt. R. E. Fine, Maj. J. H. Walker, Capt. A. K. Johnson, S/Sgt. E. C. Bishop, S/Sgt. E. G. Hirsch, and S/Sgt. C. E. Crown.</p>
	UK-53-145	<p>1953 - On an inspection trip at Nevada Proving Ground left to right, front seat: Carroll L. Tyler, Manager, AEC Santa Fe Operations Office, Albuquerque, NM, Test Manager; and Col. Paul Preuss, USAF, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Albuquerque, Deputy for Military Operations: (back seat) Seth R. Woodruff, Jr AEC, Las Vegas, NV, Deputy for Support Operations Reuben Cole, AEC Director of Engineering and Construction, Albuquerque, Assistant Test Manager.</p>
	UK-53-146	<p>1953 - Operations during the current series of nuclear at Nevada Proving Grounds have been directed much the time by: Reuben E. Cole (left) of the AEC's Santa Operations Office in Albuquerque, who is Assistant Test Manager (serving as Acting Test Manager) and Dr. J. C. Clark of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, who is Deputy Scientific Director (serving as Acting Test Director).</p>



53-147c



53-147

UK-53-147

March 24, 1953 - NANCY Event - A view of the evaluation meeting at the Control Point in mid-evening before the March 24, 1953, nuclear test at Nevada Proving Grounds. At these meetings program director reports on the readiness of experiments, weather men forecast meteorological conditions for the next day's test time, blast experts forecast the effects of blast on-site and off-site, and radiation experts forecast the amount and place of fallout. An Advisory Panel of governmental experts in public health, medicine, radiation, blast, and weather then evaluate all conditions and recommend whether or not firing to the Test Manager. At front of room, left to right: Carroll L. Tyler of Albuquerque, NM, Test Manager; Dr. Alvin C. Graves, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Deputy for Scientific Programs; Major D. Morgan, Air Weather Service, Oklahoma City, Test Weather Officer; Dr. Jack C. Clark, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Deputy Test Director; and Brig. General William C. Bullock, Commander, Camp Desert Rock.



53-148



UK-53-148

March 27, 1953 - Four top executives of the Test Organization inspect electronics equipment and work on the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project Quonset at Camp Mercury, Nevada Proving Grounds. Left to right: Rev. Cole of Albuquerque (AEC) Assistant Test Manager; R. Woodruff, Jr., of Las Vegas (AEC), Deputy for Surface Operations; Col. Paul Preuss, USAF, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, Deputy for Military Operations; and Carroll L. Tyler, Manager of the Commission's Santa Fe Operations Office, Albuquerque, who is Test Manager. (AEL-ALOO Photo, March 27, 1953)



UK-53-149

1953 - Upshot-Knothole - June 8, 1953 (C-517)

53-149		
 <p data-bbox="391 814 487 846">53-150</p>	UK-53-150	<p data-bbox="894 289 1572 436">1953 - Checking security credentials at Gate No. 1, Nevada Proving Grounds are: Sgt. Carl J. Thomas of Protective Guard (in uniform), and Earle D. Hightower, Test Security Officer. (AEC Photo)</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1444 487 1476">53-151</p>	UK-53-151	<p data-bbox="894 888 1572 1003">April 5, 1953 - Dr. Darol K. Froman, Technical Associate Director, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. (Photo by Dennis Schieck, Review-Journal, 4/5/53)</p>



53-152

UK-53-152

1953 - Dr. John C. Clark, Associate Division Leader of the Testing Division, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, has been Deputy Scientific Test Director in the Continental Test Organization at Nevada Proving Grounds since the test site was activated in January 1951. During the Spring 1953 Series he was, for many detonations, Acting Scientific Test Director. (Photo by Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Negative number 005641)



53-153

UK-53-153

March 9, 1953 - Portrait of Colonel P. T. Preuss, USA, Deputy Test Manager for Military Operations. This was taken at his office at the Nevada Proving Grounds, Mercury, NV (March 9, 1953, Mercury, Nevada, Photographer: Lt. J. Kucharchuk)



53-154

UK-53-154

March 11, 1953 - Portrait of Colonel P. T. Preuss, US Deputy Test Manager for Military Operations and Director of Weapons Effects Test, Field Command, AFSWP. The photo was taken at his office at the Nevada Proving Ground Mercury, NV. (March 11, 1953, Photographer: Cpl J. Cohen)



53-155

UK-53-155

March 16, 1953 - The actual bomb run of an atomic bomber is matched up against its predicted course on plexiglass map during the Atomic Energy Commission nuclear tests at the Nevada Proving Ground. The Air Force's Special Weapons Center provides as many as specially-equipped aircraft in direct support of the Commission's continental nuclear test program. (40-1 PL21-4)



53-156

UK-53-156

March 24, 1953 - NANCY Event - Dr. Alvin C. Graves, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Test Organization Deputy for Scientific Programs, is standing on the balcony of the Control Point, Nevada Proving Grounds, examining through a telescope the results of the March 24, 1953 experimental detonation which occurred a few moments earlier. With him are the leaders of the three scientific programs: (Left to right) Dr. W. E. Ogle, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, weapons development tests; Robert L. Corsbie, AEC, Washington, D. C., civil and biomedical effects tests including FCDA participation; and Dr. E. D. Dell, Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto.

		California, weapons effects tests.(AEC Photo)
<div data-bbox="237 285 638 567" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="386 604 485 638" data-label="Caption"> <p>53-157</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="686 289 844 323" data-label="Caption"> <p>UK-53-157</p> </div>	<p>1953 - The Test Manager's Advisory Panel for the Sp 1953 Series of nuclear test, Nevada Proving Grounds. Each member is a specialist in his field - public health, radiology, biology and medicine, blast effects, meteorology, and weather determination.</p> <p>Standing, left to right: Dr. Everett Cox, Sandia Corp, Albuquerque, NM (blast); Lt. Col. James Hartgering, Army, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Washington, D.C., (radiological safety); Phillip W. A U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C., and Dr. Oli R. Placak, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Seated, left to right: Mr. Carroll L. Tyler, Test Manager; Dr. John Bugher, Dir, Div of Biology and Medicine, AEC, Washington, D.C.; Capt Harry Haight, USDN, Division of Military Application, AEC, Washington, D.C. (Medicine); Dr. Howard L. Andrews, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.; Col, George F. Taylor, 4th Weather Group, USAF, Baltimore, MD (weather); Mr. William Kennedy, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, NM (radiation); and Dr. Alvin C. Graves, Scientific Test Director.</p> <p>Members not shown above include: Col. Benjamin Holzman, USAF, Deputy for Research and Development, USAF Special Weapons Center, Albuquerque, NM, (weather); Dr. Thomas L. Shipman, Health Division, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (radiation); and Brig. Gen. James P. Cooney, Army Medical Center, Washington DC. (Biology and Medicine).</p>
<div data-bbox="237 1461 638 1778" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="386 1814 485 1848" data-label="Caption"> <p>53-158</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="686 1465 844 1499" data-label="Caption"> <p>UK-53-158</p> </div>	<p>March 16, 1953 - Indian Springs AFB, NV, March 16, 1953 Tornado coming up! A B-45 "Tornado" of the Air Force Special Weapons Center being readied for take off at Kirtland AFB, NM. This light bomber is in the 550 m class and has demonstrated capabilities at altitudes of 45,000 feet. Refrigeration and a pressurized cabin provides the crew of four with conditions conducive to maximum efficiency.</p>



53-159

UK-53-159

March 16, 1953 - Indian Springs AFB, NV March 16, 1953 - A B-47 Stratojet medium bomber of the Air Force Special Weapons Center taking off on one of its many test and development missions from Kirtland AFB, NM. The six-jet beauty, with a 20,000 pound bomb capacity, is destined to replace the B-29's in the Strategic Air Command. It is both pressurized and refrigerated to allow its crew of three to work at maximum efficiency at speeds of 600 mph and at altitudes exceeding 40,000 feet.



53-161

UK-53-161

No description available



53-162

UK-53-162

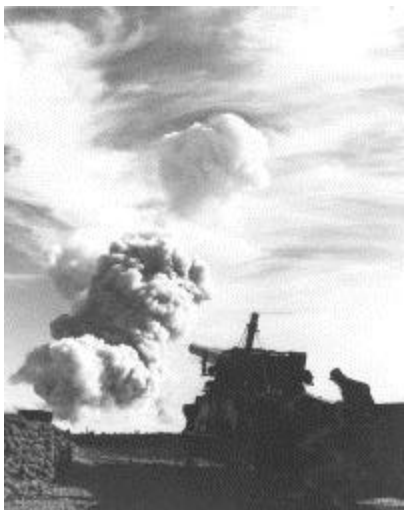
No description available



53-163

UK-53-163

No description available



53-164

UK-53-164

Photograph of Canon - GRABLE EVENT



53-165

UK-53-165

No description available



53-166

UK-53-166

No description available



53-167

UK-53-167

No description available



53-168


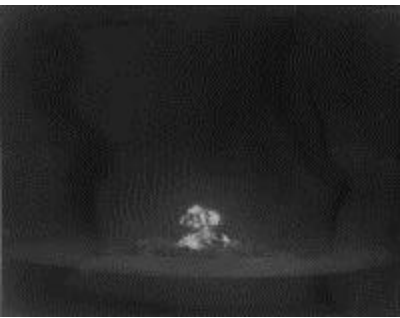

UK-53-168





NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - ENCORE EVEN
Atomic detonation on May 8, 1953, at the Atomic En
Commission's Nevada Proving Ground



UK-53-169

April 10, 1953 - Standing left to right: Richard G. Ell
Dir. Joint AEC-DOD Test Information Office; Major
Milan A. Chiba, Air Force Liaison Officer; Frank Wa
Assistant in Joint AEC-DOD Test Information Office
Jack Pepper, Desert Sea News Bureau; Ed Oncken, II
Joe McClain and Dennis Schieck, Review-Journal. Se
left to right: Bob Bennyhoff, United Press, Reno; Col
McKinlay, Las Vegas Sun; and Major Richard Wade,
Deputy Director, Joint AEC-DOD Test Information
Office. (Photo by Larry Ullom, 4/11/1953)

53-169		
 <p data-bbox="391 814 485 846">53-170</p>	UK-53-170	<p>March 16, 1953 - Lookout Mountain Laboratory photographers of the Air Photographic and Charting Service trained cameras on the Spring 1952 Atomic Energy Commission test detonations conducted at the Nevada Test Site near Las Vegas. These three camera recorded data in both motion and still pictures. Such photos were studied and used by the USAF in the evaluation of weapons effects tests, and to gather cert other scientific test data.</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1239 485 1270">53-171</p>	UK-53-171	<p>March 17, 1953 - ANNIE was a nuclear test conducte the atmosphere on March 17, 1953 at the Nevada Tes Site. It had a yield of 16-kilotons.</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1669 485 1701">xx-034</p>	XX-34	<p>NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - BADGER EVEN Part of Operation Upshot-Knothole, was a 23-kiloton tower shot fired April 18, 1953 at the Nevada Proving Grounds.</p>

 <p data-bbox="391 573 483 600">xx-039</p>	<p data-bbox="721 216 813 243">XX-39</p>	<p data-bbox="894 216 1576 321">NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - CLIMAX EVEN Part of Operation Upshot-Knothole, was a 61-kiloton June 4, 1953 at the Nevada Proving Grounds.</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1003 483 1031">xx-044</p>	<p data-bbox="721 646 813 674">XX-44</p>	<p data-bbox="894 646 1576 789">NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - GRABLE EVEN Part of Operation Upshot-Knothole, was a 15-kiloton fired from a 280-mm cannon on May 25, 1953 at the Nevada Proving Grounds.</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1423 483 1451">xx-060</p>	<p data-bbox="721 1077 813 1104">XX-60</p>	<p data-bbox="894 1077 1576 1220">NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - ANNIE EVENT Atomic Blast at Yucca Flat, AEC Nevada Proving Grounds, March 17, 1953; The smoke trails, made by rockets, are used in blast measurement calculations.</p>
 <p data-bbox="391 1843 483 1871">xx-065</p>	<p data-bbox="721 1497 813 1524">XX-65</p>	<p data-bbox="894 1497 1576 1640">NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - NANCY EVEN Part of Operation Upshot-Knothole, was a weapons related 24-kiloton tower shot fired March 24, 1953 at Nevada Proving Grounds.</p>



0315864

CIC 0315864

NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - GRABLE EVEN Part of Operation Upshot-Knothole, was a 15-kiloton fired from a 280- mm cannon on May 25, 1953 at the Nevada Proving Grounds. Frenchman's Flat, Nevada Atomic Cannon Test - History's first atomic artillery : fired from the Army's new 280- mm artillery gun. Hundreds of high ranking Armed Forces officers and members of Congress are present. The fireball ascend (NWDNS-434-RF-10(2) National Archives and Reco Administration - Still Picture Branch (NWDNS), Nati Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, Colleg Park, MD 20740-6001). (CIC 0315864).






0099469

CIC 0099469

NEVADA PROVING GROUNDS - The shearing eff of wind is illustrated by this photograph which shows low level dust cloud following a test detonation as it i spread in several directions by wind at different altitu (ERDA-53-4815)(CIC 0315864, no negative).

**OPERATION DOORSTEP
CIVIL DEFENSE EXPERIMENT
UPSHOT/KNOTHOLE OPERATION
ANNIE EVENT, MARCH 17, 1953
PHOTOGRAPHS**

FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION
 <p data-bbox="326 865 496 932">DR-01 (SC-504624)</p>	<p data-bbox="651 625 1398 688">Mannequin woman and three mannequin children in living room.</p>
 <p data-bbox="326 1291 496 1358">DR-02 (SC-504623)</p>	<p data-bbox="651 1052 911 1079">View of brick house.</p>
 <p data-bbox="326 1717 496 1785">DR-03 (SC-504649)</p>	<p data-bbox="651 1478 886 1505">View of observers.</p>



DR-04
(S-55-8)

Demolished wooden house and two vehicles (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-05
(S-22-5)

Mannequin men in damaged living room (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-06
(S-55-10)

Employee dressed-out observing piece of metal (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-07
(S-53-2)

Demolished wooden house and vehicle (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-08
(S-36-3)

Four Mannequins in damaged living room (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-09
(S-36-4)

Damaged wooden room (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-10
(S-36-5)

Damaged wooden bedroom with mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-11
(S-36-11)

Damaged hallway (Los Alamos photograph).







DR-12
(S-36-12)

Damaged bedroom (Los Alamos photograph).



Damaged room (Los Alamos photograph).

<p>DR-13 (S-37-1)</p>	
 <p>DR-14 (S-37-2)</p>	<p>Damaged wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).</p>
 <p>DR-15 (S-38-1)</p>	<p>Damaged vehicle No. 11 (Los Alamos photograph).</p>
 <p>DR-16 (S-38-2)</p>	<p>Damaged vehicle No. 9 (Los Alamos photograph).</p>
 <p>DR-17 (S-38-4)</p>	<p>Damaged vehicle No. 7, with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).</p>



DR-18
(S-38-3)

Damaged vehicle No. 7, with mannequin. Inspectors observing the vehicle (Los Alamos photograph).



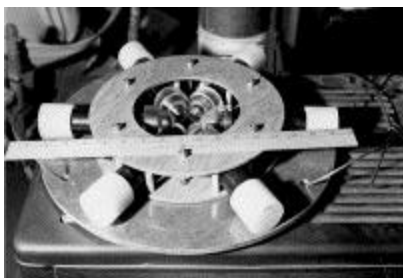
DR-19
(S-38-5)

Damaged vehicle No. 13, and No. 7 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-20
(S-38-6)

Damaged vehicle (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-21
(S-12-12)

Detector array (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-22
(S-38-7)

Damaged vehicle on side (Vehicle No. HQ ID-4948). Two other vehicles in picture (one is Vehicle No. HQ-IA-3876) (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-23
(S-38-8)

Damaged vehicle with passenger door and hood opened (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-24
(S-22-3)

Damaged living room with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-25
(S-38-10)

Damaged vehicle (Vehicle No. 3)(Los Alamos photograph).



DR-26
(S-38-11)

Damaged vehicle (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-27
(S-39-1)

Damaged vehicle No. 31(Los Alamos photograph).



DR-28
(S-39-2)

Vehicle No. 30 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-29
(S-39-3)

Vehicle No. 27 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-30
(S-39-4)

Damaged vehicle No. 26 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-31
(S-39-5)

Damaged vehicle No. 25 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-32
(S-39-6)

Damaged vehicle No. 24 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-33
(S-39-7)

Damaged vehicle No. 23 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-34
(S-24-8)

Vehicle (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-35
(S-24-6)

Damaged vehicle No. 41 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-36
(S-24-5)

Damaged vehicle No. 48 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-37
(S-39-12)

Very damaged vehicle on side (Vehicle No. DC ID-7196)(Los Alamos photograph).



DR-38
(S-39-11)

Damaged vehicle No. 50 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-39
(S-39-10)

Demolished wooden structure and vehicle (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-40
(S-39-9)

Damaged vehicle No. 21 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-41
(S-26-1)

Damaged vehicle No. 49 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-42
(S-24-9)

Damaged vehicle No. 44 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-43
(S-26-2)

Damaged vehicle with two mannequins inside (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-44
(S-12-3)

Back seat view of vehicle (Vehicle No. NR-300-101 on windshield)(Los Alamos photograph).



DR-45
(S-12-4)

Inspectors observing vehicles (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-46
(S-12-5)

Inspectors observing vehicles. Vehicle no. 18 in view (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-47
(S-22-8)

Wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-48
(S-22-9)

Damaged wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-49
(S-22-12)

Damaged wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-50
(S-24-2)

Vehicle No. 45, with two mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-51
(S-24-3)

Damaged vehicle No. 46, with one mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-52
(S-24-4)

Top view of damaged vehicle No. 46 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-53
(S-40-4)

Vehicle No. 32 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-54
(S-40-5)

Damaged vehicle No. 33 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-55
(S-40-6)

Vehicle No. 34, with mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-56
(S-40-7)

Vehicle No. 36. Inspectors observing the area (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-57
(S-40-8)

Vehicle No. 37 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-58
(S-40-9)

Damaged vehicle No. 38 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-59
(S-40-10)

Vehicle No. 35, with mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-60
(S-40-12)

Vehicle No. 39 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-61
(S-53-3)

Demolished wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-62
(S-55-1)

Demolished wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-63
(S-55-3)

Demolished wooden house and vehicle (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-64
(S-55-4)

Demolished wooden house and Vehicle No. 50 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-65
(S-55-5)

Demolished wooden house and Vehicle No. 50, with inspector observing the area(Los Alamos photograph).



DR-66
(S-55-7)

Demolished wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-67
(S-26-12)

Damaged vehicles. (Vehicle No. 12 and others) (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-68
(S-26-9)

Damaged Vehicle No. 13 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-69
(S-26-10)

Damaged Vehicle No. 12 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-70
(S-26-8)

Damaged Vehicle No. 15 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-71
(S-12-6)

Inside view of vehicle with mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-72
(S-38-12)

Damaged vehicle on side (U.S. Mail truck)(Los Alamos photograph).



DR-73
(S-12-8)

Wooden house, truck, and car (vehicle 49) with two mannequins inside (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-74
(S-12-9)

Six vehicles (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-75
(S-12-10)

Vehicle No. 40, and other vehicles on site (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-76
(S-12-11)

Vehicle No. 45 and other vehicles on site (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-77
(S-34-2)

Detector array (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-78
(S-34-6)

Basement shelter with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-79
(S-34-3)

Basement shelter with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-80
(S-35-3)

Damaged dining room with mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-81
(S-35-6)

Damaged dining room with mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-82

Damaged dining room with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).

(S-35-7)



DR-83
(S-35-11)

Damaged hall way and staircase (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-84
(S-35-12)

Damaged living room with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-85
(S-36-2)

Damaged living room with mannequins. One inspector observing area. (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-86
(S-17-5)

Wooden house (Los Alamos photograph).







DR-87
(S-17-7)

Basement lean-to shelter with a mannequin (Los Alamos photograph).



DR 88

Basement lean-to shelter with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).

<p>(S-18-5)</p>	
 <p>DR-89 (S-22-1)</p>	<p>Damaged living room with mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).</p>
 <p>DR-90 (S-39-8)</p>	<p>Vehicle No. 2 (Los Alamos photograph.)</p>
 <p>DR-91 (S-55-2)</p>	<p>Demolished wooden house and U.S. Mail truck. Inspector observing the area. (Los Alamos photograph).</p>
 <p>DR-92 (S-26-4)</p>	<p>Inside view of vehicle with a mannequin. Inspectors observing the area. (Los Alamos photograph).</p>



DR-93
(S-26-6)

Vehicle No. 18, "THIS CAR WILL GO THRU THE ATOMIC BLAST" painted on car. (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-94
(S-26-5)

Vehicle No. 18 (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-95
(S-26-3)

Inside view of vehicle with two mannequins (Los Alamos photograph).



DR-96
(S-22-4)

Damaged living room (Los Alamos photograph).